ANATOMY OF A MONODACTYLOUS FOETUS

presents a free crescentic border under which are visible the other tendon of the biceps and the tendon of the brachialis muscle. There is some fusion of the deep fascia of the arm to the muscle at the beginning of this superficial tendon, which might be interpreted as a rudimentary semilunar fascia.

The attachment to the humerus must be extremely rare as it has not been noted by such an authority as Le Double and no explanation of such an attachment can be drawn from comparative anatomy. The only plausible theory to be entertained is that this is possibly an extremely well developed semilunar fascia which has obtained a bony attachment by following the intermuscular septa to the bones.

The median nerve passes on the superficial surface of this broad tendon while the brachial artery and vein pass deep to it, and also behind the round tendon.

The biceps muscle is responsible for the position of partial supination of the radius, though the hand is pronated. It is to be remembered that one action of the biceps normally is rotation of the radius to produce supination, accomplishing this by a forward pull on the bicipital tubercle which lies posterior to the long axis of the bone in pronation. In this case the radius has been rotated until the bicipital tubercle lies facing the anterior surface of the humerus. There are no muscles attached to the radius capable of opposing the biceps in this action and so the position of supination will be permanently retained.

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THE BRACHIALIS MUSCLE

This muscle is divided longitudinally into two portions.

Medial portion (fig. 8, Br.)

Origin. Normal in extent from the lower half of the front of the shaft of the humerus.

Insertion. The muscle passes down on the humerus almost to the articulation with the radius. It is inserted along a continuous line on the back of the neck and head of the radius, the joint capsule and the medial epicondyle of the humerus dis-

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